

GERMANS HALTED IN VOSGES DRIVE

Both sides using artillery—Further infantry attacks expected.

BIG GUNS BUSY IN NORTH

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Germans have renewed their infantry attacks in Alsace, where, in the sector of Hartmannswillerkopf, there were such vigorous encounters earlier in the week. The Germans, however, heavily bombarded the French positions on Hartmannswillerkopf and at Hirsenstein. The French, who replied in kind, say the German line was without effect.

In the Lombrach sector of Belgium the violent bombardment continues on both sides. French artillery activity is reported in the Arras region and on the Tournai-Somme-Py road in Champagne.

The German official statement announced the destruction of French mine galleries by the explosion of countermines to the west of La Bassée.

The official statement issued by the French War Office to-night follows:

In Belgium, in the course of the day, the artillery of both sides has continued to be very active in the region of Lombrach.

In Artois our batteries bombarded with success the German works to the south of Angres and in the region of Somme-Py.

In the Vosges the artillery duel was particularly intense. The enemy bombarded without effect our positions on the front of Hirsenstein and on the northern slopes of the Hartmannswillerkopf.

The following official report from army headquarters in France was issued to-night by the press bureau:

There was the normal amount of artillery firing along our front. The official statement issued by the German army headquarters to-day regarding the western front follows:

To the west of La Bassée we destroyed enemy mining establishments by an explosion.

TURKS STOP ALLIES TRANSPORTING TROOPS

Sink Two Ships and Bombard Landing Stages on the Dardanelles.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A Turkish official statement on the operations at the Dardanelles said to-night:

Our artillery silenced three allied batteries and operating successfully against their trench diggers. We destroyed part of the Allies' trenches.

We successfully bombarded landing stages at Telika Burnu and prevented the transport of troops. We sank two ships, seven sheds and sank two ships.

Eight heavy and two field guns were captured. We also captured a wireless station.

ITALIANS HALTED, SAYS VIENNA

Attack on Monte Altissimo, Near Lake Garda, Reported Checked.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
VIENNA, Dec. 25.—The official statement issued to-day regarding operations on the Italian front says:

The enemy's artillery fire directed against the Tolmino bridgehead was continued.

On the northern slope of Monte Altissimo (east of Lake Garda and just west of the Italian frontier) the Italians were repulsed.

On the rest of the front there was calm.

RUSSIAN CHECK REPORTED

Vienna Says Divisions Were Repulsed and Machine Guns Taken.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
VIENNA, Dec. 25.—The official statement issued by the Austrian War Office to-day regarding the operations on the Russian front says:

Enemy divisions which intruded against our successful attack of Friday to the east of Narance were repulsed and two machine guns were captured.

MORATORIUM EXTENDED

France Adds Ninety Days, Though Business Men Object.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—The terms of the decree extending for ninety days the moratorium on the payment of interest on loans to the Government or the allies of the Government are exempted from the terms of the decree.

The extension has aroused some criticism, since the majority of the French people are in favor of the moratorium, and the abnormal conditions under which, while the moratorium extends, commerce and industry are conducted.

TEUTON ARMEN HIT SCUTARI

Five Killed, 16 Women and Children Hurt in Albanian City.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—A Havas despatch from Scutari says that two aeroplanes, one of them a German, were employed in an attack on Scutari, Albania, on December 23, and that five civilians were killed and sixteen women and children injured by bombs.

A submarine sank a Montenegrin vessel in the Adriatic on the same day near San Giovanni di Medua.

A part of the Serbian army in retreat from its own country has been at Scutari.

BUELOW QUILTS SWITZERLAND

Former Chancellor, Reported Peace Envoy, Returns to Germany.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ZURICH, Dec. 25.—Prince von Buelow, former Imperial German ambassador, who has been in Switzerland for some time, left for Germany yesterday, accompanied by his secretaries and staff.

His mission to Switzerland, according to reports, had to do with peace plans.

Mr. Buelow was at Front.

PARIS, Dec. 25.—Czar Nicholas sent Christmas Day at the front, it was officially announced to-night.

The Week in the War

SUNDAY, Dec. 19.—Austrian reply to American note on the Ancona is made public; seeks more proof and asks what law was broken. Authorized statement issued in Berlin denies that Germany inspired illegal acts in the United States. Berlin Lokalanzeiger, mouthpiece of Chancellor, is suppressed for attack on President Wilson. French Parliament appoints committee to investigate reports of war graft. Italians take the Cima Torre, dominating the upper Astico valley, in the Dolomites. Steamship Oscar II., bearing Henry Ford and his peace party, reaches Christiansand. Allies rush work of fortifying Salonica position and destroy railway from Guevgueli, German base. Great Britain calls out four classes of the recruits obtained by the Derby plan. French guns silence German batteries at Beaulieu, between Soissons and Rheims.

MONDAY, Dec. 20.—British Ambassador, in letter to Secretary Lansing, denies that British trade is profiting from the British blockade order at the expense of American commerce. Second American note on the Ancona is sent to Austria. Henry Ford's peace ship reaches Christiansand, with delegates divided among themselves. Germans and Turks under Gen. von Goltz mass at Aleppo, Syria, for advance on Egypt. Greece, in note to Germany, says she is bound by treaty to permit use of Salonica by Allies. Germans make violent attack, preceded by gas waves, on British line in Belgium and France, but are repulsed. Russians make gain in Dvinsk region. Italians gain in struggle for possession of Monte San Michele, south of Gorizia. Turks announce they are destroying the British defence works at Kut-el-Amara, in Mesopotamia. Daily Mail, in attack on Government, says Foreign Office is aiding Germany. Berlin announces the sinking of the small cruiser Bremen and a destroyer by a British submarine in the Baltic.

TUESDAY, Dec. 21.—David Lloyd George says Great Britain faces defeat unless greater efforts are put forth, and says the words "Too late" have dogged the footsteps of the Allies. Dr. Helfferich, German Secretary of the Treasury, says the next budget will call for new taxes. Allies abandon Suvla Bay and Anzac positions on Gallipoli, troops to be sent to "another sphere of operations." Turks lose 2,500 men in battle at Kut-el-Amara. Germans repeat attack on part of British line in Flanders but fail to make gains. Clash between Greeks and Bulgars reported in Epirus. Bulgars reported to have torn down American flag at Monastir and to have handled Mrs. Walter Farwell of Chicago roughly. Germans prevented from making further progress in north of Russian line by mud and ice.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 22.—House of Commons votes 1,000,000 more men. Lieut.-Gen. W. R. Robertson, chief of the General Staff in France, is recalled to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. J. Murray; latter to receive "an important command." John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson attack Government for conduct of Gallipoli campaign. Russian bombardment of Yarna and landing of Russian troops at the Bulgarian port is reported. Big Greek army watches Bulgars on eastern frontier. French win important victory at Hartmannswillerkopf in the Vosges. Reichstag passes \$2,500,000,000 war credit. Col. E. M. House to go to Europe to put President Wilson in touch with diplomats.

THURSDAY, Dec. 23.—Text of second American Ancona note made public—demands full disclosure, but in milder tone than first note. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Archibald Murray sent to Dardanelles. French lose part of Hartmannswillerkopf gains in heavy counter attack by Germans. Premier Skouloudis of Greece says Allies should fight the country and refused to adopt Greek plan for forcing Dardanelles. Norwegian high official says Norway cannot participate in Ford's peace mission. Japanese passenger steamship Yatsuka Maru sunk by submarine in Mediterranean. German reply to latest American note on the Frye case fails to satisfy American demands.

FRIDAY, Dec. 24.—Henry Ford, III, leaves Paris and will return home. Berlin Vorwarts attacks Imperial Treasurer and warns that Germany is near bankruptcy. Allies ready for German attack at Salonica. French "Loan of Victory" reaches total of \$2,900,000,000. Turks attack British defenses at tip of Gallipoli peninsula. Germans recapture more of lost ground on the Hartmannswillerkopf, battle still in progress. German mail for America taken from liner Rotterdam at Falmouth.

SATURDAY, Dec. 25.—Henry Ford sails for home. Reports are current in London that Lord Derby's plan failed and that conscription is likely. Montenegro and Serbians hold back Austrians and Bulgarians in Montenegro and Albania. French say German attack on the Hartmannswillerkopf has been repulsed; Germans claim recapture of their positions. Austrians are repulsed in two attacks on Italian Isonzo positions. United States Government seeks details of sinking of Japanese liner.

GOAL DRAWING NEAR, KING TELLS BRITISH

Christmas Greeting to Troops Predicts Victory and an Honorable Peace.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The following Christmas message from King George to the British military forces was published to-day in the naval and military orders throughout the empire:

Another Christmas may find all the resources of the British Empire still engaged in war, and I desire to convey in my own behalf and that of the Queen our heartfelt Christmas greetings, as well as our good wishes for the New Year, to all who on sea and land are upholding the honor of the British name.

In the officers and men of my navy, on whom the security of the British Empire depends, I repose, in common with all British subjects, a trust that is absolute.

On the officers and men of my army, whether now in France, in the Near East or in other fields—I rely with equal faith, confident that their devotion, valor and self-sacrifice will, under good guidance, lead to victory and honorable peace.

Many of your comrades are now, alas, in the hospitals, and I desire, with the Queen, to express deep gratitude and our earnest prayers go forth for their recovery.

Officers and men of the navy and army, another year is drawing to a close, as it began, in toil and bloodshed and suffering, and I desire to know how the year has closed for each of you, and how you are striving draws nearer and nearer in sight.

May God bless you and all your undertakings.

\$10,000 FOR WAR CHILDREN

Statement Is Issued of Money and Clothing Collected.

More than \$10,000 in cash and clothing for the War Children's Relief Fund has been collected through the National Christmas tree sale, since November 25, according to a statement issued yesterday from the headquarters, 35 West Thirtieth street.

Children's Sunday schools and public schools have contributed the greater part of this amount. Many American children have denied themselves a part of the Christmas celebration, according to the report, in order to forward the money to the orphan children of Europe.

A partial distribution of the money has been as follows: Baron Alverer Fallon at the Hague, for Belgian children, \$1,000; M. Jussard, French ambassador, for French children, \$1,000; M. Bakmetoff, Russian ambassador, for Russian children, \$500; for Serbian children, \$500; Queen of Italy, for Italian children, \$150. The distribution for German, Austrian and Bulgarian children will go forward at an early date, it is announced. Clothing is also being forwarded to Serbia and Belgian children.

THE SUN, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1915.

GERMAN AGENT IS TRAPPED BY A TAXI

San Francisco Man Taken on Charge of Giving Aid to Warships.

MORE NEWS OF KOENIG

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—A subpoena issued a month ago for Robert Capelle, general Pacific coast agent in this city for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, was served on him to-night at Police Headquarters. United States District Attorney Preston said that Capelle was wanted to furnish information regarding the activities of \$125,000 believed by Federal officials to have been sent here to outfit vessels with supplies for German warships.

Capelle's arrest came about when the chauffeur of the taxi cab in which he was riding was arrested, and while Capelle was waiting at Police Headquarters for the chauffeur to arrange bail he was recognized. He must appear before the Federal Grand Jury next Monday.

Advices from Quebec say that Paul Koenig, the alleged German plotter, who was arrested in New York and accused of plotting to blow up the Welland Canal in Canada, was in Quebec and in the canal district for the purpose of recruiting a Canadian unit of troops for war service. He was there, it is said, on business in connection with the Montreal and Quebec railway.

While Canada was mobilizing and training its first contingent of troops for war service, he was there, it is said, on business in connection with the Montreal and Quebec railway.

The garage owner, Laurent Leclerc, says that he drove Koenig about the Valcartier Camp, the wharves and the waterfront and that most of the trips were made at night.

THE TRIED TO BUY PLANT.

Germany Made Offer of \$17,500,000 for the U. S. C.

The efforts of German financiers and representatives of the German Government to prevent the Allies from getting the product of American munition factories were centered for a time, it was learned yesterday, in plans to buy the Union Metallic Cartridge Company of Bridgeport.

The purchase of that plant, it is said, was part of the plan which certain German representatives, including Franz Hinkel and Dr. Heinrich Albert, had for getting control of arms and munition factories in this country. In all their various enterprises along that line, however, they were checked.

The strenuous attempts made by the Germans to buy that plant are shown by the fact that an offer of \$17,500,000 for the plant was made last spring. The company, according to Moody's Manual for 1913, had \$1,500,000 capital stock issued. It was admitted by various persons yesterday that the company was worth at least \$15,000,000 and perhaps more. But the German offer was rejected. It was said that the company was worth at least \$15,000,000 and they would have given even higher had they felt there was any chance of getting the controlling stock.

Dr. Albert, who in various articles has been shown as having supervision of various phases of the German war effort, and to whom were submitted many reports, is said to have been ready to furnish the money for the purchase of the plant. It is known that Dr. Albert, a Wall Street broker, entered into negotiations with various men and caused them to make the offer to the owners of the Bridgeport plant.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge is reported to have received several offers for his holdings of stock in the company, but he declined them. A man who had a tentative arrangement for the purchase of the controlling interest of the company was approached, and he could have made \$15,000,000 clear profit simply by helping the German interests get the plant, but he refused.

The aim of the Germans, it is said, was to purchase the plant and then when other German agents succeeded in securing up labor troubles in the situation get worse and worse, with the result the plant eventually would be tied up and no shipments of cartridges for the Allies would be made at all.

It was pointed out yesterday that the export of arms and ammunition for the Allies is just beginning to attain something of the proportions that will be expected for the next year. A steady growth of the output of the munition factories is expected from now on. While the shipments of arms and ammunition are not yet large, they are increasing day by day, and there will be a tremendous increase by the middle of March. By that time the capacity of the factories in this country under the present orders from the Allies will have been reached.

GERMAN SAILOR ARRESTED.

One of Interned Crew Says He's Ready to Die for Kaiser.

DOVER, N. J., Dec. 25.—William Schmidt, who sought employment at the Hercules Powder Company at Kenilworth, was arrested after a battle with the police. Schmidt told the officers they could kill him if they wanted to, but that he was willing to die for the Kaiser.

Schmidt came to the Hotel Dover about two months ago, where he was thrown into the company of a number of the unemployed men of the town. He sought information of them relative to obtaining a situation there. It is thought his inability to get a position at the powder plant and brooding over the fact that he was not permitted to enjoy the Christmas festivities in his native country caused Schmidt to become quarrelsome, and he proceeded to throw the hotel upside down. Schmidt is a member of the crew of one of the German vessels interned at Hoboken.

THOUGHT DR. COOK A SPY.

British and Japanese Both Found Him Unwelcome.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Telling a graphic story of the interference of British officers in Singapore and Ceylon with their plans to explore Mount Everest and of being held as German sympathizers, Dr. Cook, a British explorer, told the natives of India, Dr. Cook, one of the members of Dr. Frederick A. Cook's latest expedition, arrived here to-day from Japan.

The party, including Dr. Cook, Dr. F. P. Thompson and Mr. Brooke left San Francisco in June.

Mr. Brooke says that they were not actually put in jail, but were unable to leave the hotel without a heavy guard. At Singapore their passports were taken up, they were advised not to land again on British soil and were not permitted to leave the steamer. When they arrived at Manila they were treated right for the first time, he says. They also had little trouble in Japan. Dr. Cook and Dr. Thompson decided to try to reach New York by way of Siberia.

RAINY LONDON XMAS

HURRY DESPITE WAR

Host of Somers There to Celebrate—Homes and Hospitals Cheer.

PRELATE PRAYS FOR FOES

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Fog and rain visited London to-day, Christmas Day, but were unable entirely to blot out the spirit of the occasion. London was filled with soldiers on leave for the holiday, and as the day wore on they continued to arrive, many of them still pale from the effects of a stormy passage across the Channel.

The day was celebrated by all the great charitable institutions, which directed their efforts toward bringing comfort and cheer into the homes of women whose husbands are at the front and into the hospitals filled with wounded. The great internment camps were not forgotten, and extra rations were provided for the country's prisoners as well as for its wounded soldiers.

The hospitals were crowded with visitors. All of them were bright with Christmas decorations and in many cases carolers and other entertainers were busy spreading the spirit of the day.

All of the churches held special services for the day. Many of the congregations, many of the ministers preached on the war.

Archdeacon Wilberforce of St. John's preached in the morning. He said: "We are not praying that they will not be vanquished or punished for their crimes, but rather that the German people may be emancipated from the curse of Prussianism and may strike off the fetter of cruel military despotism."

Dean Inge at St. Paul's Cathedral, preached the necessity of nationwide economy. He said:

"We must face the certainty that we shall come out of this war a very poor nation. But the necessity for mutual helpfulness, the obligation felt by every citizen to do something useful, and the common desire to make good what has been lost will make the nation a more wholesome training school for the next generation."

The leadership in the war was the subject of remarks made by Canon Carver in the afternoon. He said that the people should have more to say in the choice of the leaders. "The popular verdict on particular measures is rarely wrong," he said, "and the greatest value when the choice of leaders is concerned."

ITALY'S XMAS NOT GAY.

Cash for Usual Feasts Goes to Soldiers Who Get Double Rations.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, Dec. 25.—Italy's first war Christmas was observed. There were no Christmas trees except in the hospitals for wounded soldiers, where the ladies of the nobility distributed presents.

The traditional fish suppers were suppressed and the money usually invested in presents was sent to the front, where double rations were given to the troops. The midnight masses in all the churches were attended by more persons than usual.

COUSIN OF EMPEROR SLAIN IN CALIFORNIA

Wong Yen-Yung, Reported Kin of Yuan Shih-k'ai, Shot in Restaurant.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25.—Wong Yen-Yung, said to be a cousin of Yuan Shih-k'ai and a prominent Shanghai attorney sent here on a secret mission, was shot to death in a restaurant here this evening. The place was crowded with patrons at the time, but no one was hurt.

The murderer fired three shots into Yung's back, hurled the revolver to the floor and fled. It is believed generally that the Oriental was the victim of a plot by the Chinese revolutionists. This theory arose from the fact that two months ago Yung had a disagreement with the revolutionists and the latter's ambitions to make himself an emperor.

Yung at that time was editor of the Asiatic News of Shanghai, a Chinese newspaper. The revolutionists threw a bomb at the building in which the paper had its headquarters and nearly wrecked it. Yung fled to San Francisco and resigned his post and publicly announced the fact, giving as his reason that he could not agree with Yuan Shih-k'ai's policies. He was guarded with a secret police. He had no enemies here.

Yung had announced only recently that he intended to return to China on the next steamer.

CHINESE TROOPS JOIN REBELS.

Tai-ao, Now Leading 30,000, Declares Province Independent.

PERKINS, Dec. 25.—Reports from the province of Yun-nan, in southwestern China, state that the Government troops in the province have joined the rebels. Tai-ao, the rebel leader, now residing at Media, has declared the province independent and has guaranteed the safety of foreigners.

Unsettled conditions are reported from the province of Kwel-chow, adjoining Yun-nan on the northeast.

PROVINCES REJECT YUAN

Gen. Hwang Hsing Reports Three Have Declared Independence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Gen. Hwang Hsing, first minister of war under the Chinese Republic, now residing at Media, announced to-night that he had received a cable message from Shanghai to-day saying that the province of Yun-nan had declared its independence.

The message further informed the Chinese general, according to his secretary, that Yuan Shih-k'ai had ordered the Governor of the province of Shaan-si to send troops to put down the revolt in Yun-nan, but that the order had been disregarded.

The message stated that the provinces of Hureh and Kwang Si had also declared their independence. The revolt of these provinces has made the Peikin Government very uneasy, the message added.

CANADIAN LIBERALS SPLIT ON DEFENCE

First National Convention Since 1893 Finds Party Inclining to Radicals.

ASK FREE TRADE WITH U.S.

OTTAWA, Dec. 25.—That the Canadian Liberal party has not abandoned its life long policy of reciprocity in trade with the United States was strongly manifested at the national conference of the party's leaders held here this week. The conference, called by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to define the principles of Liberalism in the light of new issues and problems resulting from the war, affirmed its strong adherence to free trade with the United States, as well as a general downward revision of the tariff.

After the crushing defeat of the Laurier government on the reciprocity issue of 1911, many Liberals, particularly those representing the industrial centres of eastern Canada, openly disavowed the policy, and there were indications that it would cease to be a plank in the party platform. But following the leadership of a few radicals from the west, the most prominent of whom is Dr. Michael Clark, an English radical of the Manchester school, and a prominent advocate of large scale Gladstone days, the great bulk of the party years for free trade with Americans and were able to make their influence felt in the party conference on record as still favoring reciprocity.

Last Convention 1893.

The conference held here this week was the first that the Liberals had called since 1893. In that year Sir Wilfrid Laurier summoned a council in this city, when the platform which brought the Liberals to power three years later was drawn up with a comfortable majority. That platform was in line with traditional Liberal policy. Ever since confederation in 1867, when the party was under the leadership of George Brown, Canadian Liberalism has stood for lower tariffs and the advancement of Canadian industry. The Conservatives have been the traditional exponents of protection and a tightening of the imperial bonds.

The Liberal platform of 1893 called for reform of the Senate, free trade as they have it in England, and a reduction of taxation and expenditures. Most of the planks were thrown overboard when the party came into power. During the fifteen years that Sir Wilfrid Laurier held office the Senate was not reformed, the tariff actually was increased, expenditures went up by leaps and bounds, the national debt increased enormously, and taxation was increased from \$8 per capita in 1896 to \$18 per capita in 1911.

In brief, it was charged that the party had betrayed liberalism and that the Liberals themselves that the policy of reciprocity was so overwhelmingly rejected four years ago.

Radical Power Enhanced.

The radical wing of the Liberals has grown steadily in influence and now is the controlling factor. Free trade, with more direct taxation, has been the leading principle. Sir Wilfrid, however, is inclined to frown upon radicalism. He has been throughout his whole political career the most moderate and conservative of leaders. A Liberal in name he has been a Whig in practice. Professed to be a free trader, he maintained and actually increased the tariff while in office. He has ever been and still is an avowed enemy of Government ownership.

As a result it is known that there is a movement afoot to elect Sir Wilfrid the veteran leader succeeded by a younger man. Sir Wilfrid himself is believed anxious to retire from public life. The subject was discussed at a secret conference of party leaders to-day, but no official statement could be obtained. Those in a position to know express the opinion that Sir Wilfrid will fight the next election under a new leader.

The conference had before it other problems of the most vital national character, including defence, finance, transportation and trade. Up to the present Canada has been a borrowing nation and the national debt has been shaped upon that basis. The war, however, has resulted in a closing down of Canadian credit in Europe and a complete revision has become necessary. To meet this situation the Liberal convention named a committee of fifty to study the problem and present its findings when Parliament meets.

It has been decided to give the Government every support in the conduct of the war, but to demand a strict economy in the expenditure of money. Investigation into charges of favoritism and graft.

Want Home Navy.

The party has determined to stand by its policy of a Canadian navy, built in Canada and manned by Canadians. It was the strong adherents of the Liberals to this policy which defeated the Borden proposal to contribute three dreadnoughts to the Imperial Government in 1913.

Freedom of trade, including reciprocity with the United States in natural products, a reduction of the tariff so far as is consistent with the safety of national industries and more direct taxation are urged.

Another resolution, unanimously adopted by the convention, called for the appointment of a committee to consider the question of the national debt and means for a more equitable distribution of the burden.

Agriculture, agricultural credits, co-operation, and the proper location of soldiers and immigrants after the war are also to be dealt with by a special committee. Overcapitalization of limited liability companies and the growth of trusts are to be the subject of investigation. Taxation of war profits is to be strongly urged in Parliament.

The holding of a national Liberal convention at this date and the policies which it advocated indicate that the coming session of Parliament, which opens on January 12, will be a lively one. There is a growing feeling throughout the country that the Government, after all allowances for the war, has not handled the war so well as it might have been done, and persistent charges of graft are creating a strong public sentiment for a change in the conduct of affairs.

Brave Historian Decorated.

G. M. Trevelyan Received Medal for Valor From Italian King.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.
ROME, Dec. 25.—George M. Trevelyan, the English historian, who is in command of the British ambulance corps at the Italian front, has been decorated with the silver medal for valor by King Victor Emmanuel in recognition of his saving patients from an isolated hospital ward which was under shell fire by the Austrians.

Important Notice.

To facilitate the work in raising \$5,000,000 for the sufferers from the war, kindly make all checks payable to Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer of the American Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William Street.

AUSTRIA'S REPLY MAY ASK FOR ARBITRATION

Preliminary Draft Said to Favor the Submission of Main Points to a Tribunal—American Note Published in Berlin.

BERLIN, Dec. 25.—The preliminary draft of Austria's reply to the second American note contains the suggestion that important points in dispute regarding the Ancona be submitted to an arbitration tribunal, according to reports received here to-day.

Austria, it is understood, agrees to accept the findings of this arbitration board whether or not Austria shall disavow the sinking of the Italian liner and punish the submarine commander. This feature is said to have been suggested by the Foreign Office, but has not yet won the approval of the marine officers.

The Vienna Zeit announced to-day that Baron Burian had begun work on the Austrian reply and expects to hand it to the American Ambassador within a few days.

The full text of the United States Government's second note to Austria on the Ancona case was published in the Berlin papers to-day.

"The question at issue is not brought a step nearer solution. The American Government maintains its demand made on December 6. As a basis for this demand, however, it has recourse to longer to the somewhat scanty material furnished by naked assumptions and suppositions which it was before based on, and on the report of a large number of Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, which he presented the same day, the American Ambassador at Vienna received the answer of Count Burian."

The Tagblatt sets forth it must wait until it knows what this report contained before deciding whether it furnished the former basis from the American demand than "the assumptions and positions, on which the first note was based," and continues:

"The question remains a striking and unusual fact that the renewed demands were not emphasized by any threat or time limitation."

The Vienna Zeitungs adds the second note decidedly milder in tone than the abstract cable here led it to believe. It points out, however, that the note contains the former standpoint. It adds that even if the United States is of the opinion that new evidence cannot alter the facts, the note still leaves the way open for a further exchange of notes.

"One sees by it that the American Government is solely interested in maintaining its theoretical—all too theoretical—standpoint," this journal continues. "Washington does not seem to think of a breach in American-Austro-Hungarian relations."

It declares that President Wilson's ambition is to uphold his humanitarian standpoint at all events, and the fact that he emphasizes this standpoint especially against the Central Powers comes from the attitude assumed by an America toward the Central Powers. It adds: "We and our allies must reconcile ourselves to this fact. We have nothing to hope from America. And least of all may we expect a just application of the neutrality principle from the American side."

The Morgen Post says: "The note, with its almost heartily concluding phrases, permits the hope that Austria-Hungary and the United States may reach an understanding over this issue in all friendliness."

The Vossische Zeitung says: "The most striking thing about the note is that it supports the demands made in the note of December 6 on the report which the American Government received on December 15. This report was, hence, one must wait to see how the affair works out. In the meantime, it is to